



✓ PORT AND BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(J. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

FOR THE YEAR

1951

INCLUDING THE REPORT

of the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

(H. G. COBBOLD, M.S.I.A.)

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BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

Health and Port Health Committee

Chairman: Alderman T. W. BLOMFIELD, M.Inst.M.

Alderman J. HARWOOD CATLEUGH, O.B.E., J.P.

Alderman Mrs. A. M. FISHER

Councillor E. A. ANDERSON

Councillor E. M. BENEFER

Councillor J. J. BONE

Councillor H. W. DAWSON

Councillor D. C. C. FERRIER

Councillor C. A. FREESTONE, M.B.E.

Councillor J. LEWIN, F.R.C.S., J.P.

Councillor S. W. MASSEN....

Councillor W. J. PANTON, J.P.

Councillor R. A. RAYNER, F.A.L.P.A.

Councillor J. B. D. WALTON

Councillor F. J. WEBB, J.P.

BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Full-time

Medical Officer of Health:	J. HAMILTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector:	H. G. COBBOLD, M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspector:	J. H. BUTLER, M.S.I.A. A.R.SAN.I. (till 14th July, 1951)
	N. B. JONES, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A. (from 1st September, 1951)

Part-time

Veterinary Surgeon:	H. C. SWANN, M.R.C.V.S.
Public Analyst:	S. GREENBURGH, PH.D., B.SC., F.R.I.C.

PORT AND BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN.

MR. MAYOR, MADAM, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, the Annual Report for the year 1950, on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough of King's Lynn.

Influenza was widespread in the first quarter of the year, particularly in January and February, and through the complication of Pneumonia was the cause of death of some aged people.

A case of Poliomyelitis was reported but the diagnosis lacked the support of laboratory confirmation.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases were substantially less than in 1950 and on the whole the general health was good.

It is worth mentioning that selected school children, with the consent of their parents were given Prophylactic Vaccination against Tuberculosis, by the Chest Physician, Dr. Barran, of the West Norfolk and King's Lynn General Hospital. Vaccination was without incident and it is hoped that this procedure, which is of undoubted value will become an established practice.

I thank the Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee for their sympathetic consideration of the matters brought before them.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS
Population (1951 census) 26,173

Births.			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Livebirths</i>					
Legitimate	....	....	207	165	372
Illegitimate	....	....	13	11	24
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			220	176	396
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Stillbirths</i>					
Legitimate	....	....	4	4	8
Illegitimate	....	....	—	—	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			4	4	8
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deaths.			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths, all causes	....	....	171	156	327
<i>Deaths under 1 year</i>					
Legitimate	....	....	3	5	8
Illegitimate	....	....	1	—	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			4	5	9
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Deaths, Tuberculosis</i>					
Pulmonary	....	....	5	2	7
Non-Pulmonary	....	....	2	—	2
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			7	2	9
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Maternal Mortality</i>	....	....	—	Nil	Nil

Rates per 1,000 Population

Births	....	....	....	....	15.28
Births—England and Wales	....	....	....	....	15.5.
Births—the 148 smaller towns (pop. 25,000—50,000)	....	....	....	....	16.7
Stillbirths	....	....	....	....	0.30
Stillbirths—England and Wales	....	....	....	....	0.36
Stillbirths—the 148 smaller towns	....	....	....	....	0.38
Deaths	....	....	....	....	11.61
Deaths—England and Wales	....	....	....	....	12.5
Deaths—the 148 smaller towns (pop. 25,000—50,000)	....	....	....	....	12.5
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births....					22.72

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age—England and Wales per 1,000 live births	29.6
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age—the 148 smaller towns, per 1,000 live births	27.6
Deaths from Tuberculosis	0.34
Deaths from Tuberculosis—England and Wales	0.31
Deaths from Tuberculosis—the 148 smaller towns	0.31

The 1951 census gave the population as 26,173. In 1931 the census population was 23,538, so in 20 years the population has increased by 2,635 or 11.2 per cent.

(The Registrar General's Return has estimated the 1951 mid-year population as 25,850. As the similar return for previous years has always shown a progressive increase the Census figures are almost certainly a more accurate estimate).

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation were the outstanding causes of death of elderly people, and accounted for exactly 50 per cent of the total deaths.

There were 50 deaths from Malignant growths (Cancers) compared with 58 in 1950. With 3 exceptions all were past the prime of life.

Over 1 and under 15 years—there were 9. deaths, 3 from Tubercular Infections, 2 as a result of Congenital Disabilities, 2 from Malignant Blood conditions, 1 from Whooping Cough complications, and 1 from Accident.

From 15 to 45 years there were 14 deaths; 7 males and 7 females. They included 3 from Cancer, 3 from Accidents, 1 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 from late Syphilitic Infection.

Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) were the causes of 23 deaths viz., 12 "Pneumonias", 10 Influenzas and the Whooping Cough death already mentioned.

2 of the Pneumonia deaths occurred in young people, 1 an infant; another a 16 year old suffering from a chronic disease. The remainder were on in years. There was no Maternal Mortality.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATHS

ACCORDING TO DISEASES

Cause of Death.				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis Respiratory	....	....	5	2	7
2.	Tuberculosis, other forms	....	....	2	—	2
3.	Syphilitic disease	....	....	—	1	1
4.	Whooping Cough	....	....	1	—	1
5.	Malignant Neoplasm: Stomach	....	....	9	2	11
6.	Malignant Neoplasm: Lung	....	....	5	—	5
7.	Malignant Neoplasm: Breast	....	....	—	9	9
8.	Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus	....	....	—	2	2
9.	Other Malignant, and Lymphatic Neoplasms			13	10	23
10.	Leukaemia: Aleukaemia....	....	....	1	1	2
11.	Diabetes	....	....	1	—	1
12.	Vascular Lesions: Nervous System	....	....	18	22	40
13.	Coronary Disease: Angina	....	....	13	5	18
14.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	....	....	2	4	6
15.	Other Heart Diseases	....	....	40	38	78
16.	Other Circulatory Diseases	....	....	10	11	21
17.	Influenza	....	....	3	7	10
18.	Pneumonia	....	....	6	6	12
19.	Bronchitis	....	....	7	8	15
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	....	....	2	1	3
21.	Ulcer: Stomach and Duodenum	....	....	3	1	4
22.	Gastritis: Enteritis: Diarrhoea	....	....	1	—	1
23.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	....	....	1	1	2
24.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	....	....	2	—	2
25.	Congenital Malformations	....	....	—	2	2
26.	Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	....		18	15	33
27.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	....	....	1	2	3
28.	All other Accidents	....	....	5	5	10
29.	Suicide	....	....	2	1	3

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were 9 deaths of children under 1 year of age, 7 of them being under 4 weeks old. The causes of deaths were:—

Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage		....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Congenital Heart Disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Acute Congestion of the Lungs		....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gastro-Enteritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

The only one of these deaths that might have been preventable was that from Gastro-Enteritis.

16 premature babies were born, and 12 of them survived, compared with 5 out of 11 in 1950.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 22.7 per 1,000 live births.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN AGES AND LOCALITIES.

DISEASE	Age Groups.							Wards.						
	Total all Ages	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 and over	Gay- wood	Cen- tral	St. Mar- garets	Chase	South West	North
Scarlet Fever	40	—	11	28	1	—	—	—	22	7	1	1	2	7
Measles	138	8	94	33	—	—	—	—	85	19	2	4	7	21
Whooping Cough	157	10	105	38	—	2	—	2	55	14	15	18	38	17
Chicken Pox	306	4	93	193	4	11	1	—	141	40	18	26	25	56
Pneumonia	44	6	1	2	1	6	9	19	11	6	11	9	4	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	39	—	5	5	9	10	8	2	10	10	5	3	2	9
Tuberculosis (other forms)	6	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	—
TOTALS	741	29	311	303	20	34	20	24	327	99	53	69	79	114

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

741 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified compared with 1,251 cases in 1950. 45 per cent of the years' total consisted of Chickenpox (360 cases).

Measles.

138 cases were reported. In 1950 there were 903 cases. Practically threequarters (102) of the total were children under school age, including 8 infants less than 1 year old. One infant was removed to the Isolation Hospital.

A few cases were notified every month excepting May. A sharp rise came in October, and this was maintained until the end of the year forecasting a sizeable epidemic for the remainder of the winter.

Whooping Cough.

There were a few cases of Whooping Cough each month till October, when the number rose to 45, to decline to 36 in November, and 13 cases in December; the fall coinciding with the rise of Measles notifications.

The total of Whooping Cough cases was 157 compared with 130 in 1950.

80 per cent of them were children under 5 years of age, 10 of whom were younger than 1 year.

2 cases were admitted to Hospital, and an infant died from complicating Bronchopneumonia.

Scarlet Fever.

The total of Scarlet Fever notifications was 40, an increase of 10 over 1950. 28 were school children, and 11 were under school age.

There were 3 admissions to Hospital.

Poliomyelitis.

In June, a boy aged 3 was notified as a case of Poliomyelitis. He had apparently suddenly developed a weakness of a leg. He made a full recovery.

Diphtheria.

A girl aged 10 was removed to the Isolation Hospital in September as a case of Diphtheria. She made a quick recovery.

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia was a more prominent notification than usual; 44 cases compared with 20 in 1950. More than half the cases were elderly people, and several cases were influenzal in origin.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis, Respiratory Notifications	....	....	....	39
Tuberculosis, other forms	....	....	....	6
				—
Total entered on register	....	....	....	45
			—

In 1950, there were 47 notifications, 42 Pulmonary, and 5 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Although there were 39 fresh entries of Pulmonary Tuberculosis only 27 of them were actual “new” local notifications.

Total cases	....	....	....	39
Less “Transfers” from other areas				10
Less “Restoration” to the register				2
				—
Actual “new” notifications	....			27
				—

These 27 included 19 females and 8 males.

In 3 cases among the males, and in 7 of the female cases there was evidence of family infection.

There were 9 fatal cases: 7 males and 2 females.

In 6 the ages ranged from 45 to 81. The other 3 were boys aged 5, 13 and 14. The first 2 had Tuberculous Meningitis. There was previous association with a Tubercular patient in one case, but no infectious contacts could be found for the other case.

Housing conditions were reported to be satisfactory in all but three instances. In these there was overcrowding, and in one of them the premises were stated to be dark and damp.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

B.C.G. vaccination provides a measure of protection against the development of active Tuberculosis. It is a safe process, and Dr. Barran, Chest Physician, King’s Lynn and West Norfolk Hospital offered to provide it for pupils of school leaving age, who would be specially tested beforehand, to decide those who would benefit from the procedure. Supplies were not enough for general public use, but would be sufficient for this special age group, who were about to meet the wider associations of a working life, at a physically immature age; so might be specially vulnerable to tuberculous attacks.

Facilities for B.C.G. Vaccination were offered to the Grammar School, the Girls’ High School, and Gaywood Park Modern Secondary Schools.

139 pupils had the preliminary tests, with the consent of their parents, and 58 received B.C.G. Vaccination.

It is hoped that this will become a readily accepted, established practice.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1951

	New Cases			Deaths		
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
1 — 5	2	3	—	—	—	—
5 — 15	2	3	2	—	—	3
15 — 25	4	5	1	—	—	—
25 — 45	6	4	—	—	—	—
45 — 65	5	3	1	3	1	—
65 and over	1	1	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	20	19	4	4	2	3
						Nil

Total includes 10 transfer cases and 2 cases which were reinstated.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination.

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Vaccination</i>
Under 5 years	75	—
5 to 15 years	7	2
15 years and over	21	31
	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 33
		103
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	136
		<hr/>

Immunisation.

Primary Immunisation.

Under 5 years	....	....	225
Over 5 years	....	....	41
			<hr/>
	TOTAL		266
			<hr/>

Reinforcing injections 188

Percentage (approximate) of children under 5 years immunised —
43.04

Percentage (approximate) of children 5 to 15 years immunised —
80.39

The majority of parents do not take advantage of the easy opportunities for the protection of their children against Small-pox and Diphtheria. Vaccination of children remains at a low rate, and the numbers receiving Primary Immunisation against Diphtheria fell from 518 in 1950 to 266.

To endeavour to arouse more interest about immunisation, publicity about its importance was given by the Press, the Cinemas, etc., at the end of the year. Results will not be apparent till 1952.

New Legislation.

The following came into operation during the year :—

- (a) The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.
- (b) National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

In one case action was taken under Section 17, National Assistance Act, as amended by the Amendment Act, 1951. The person concerned was a woman of 84. She lived alone, and had

recently set fire to curtains in the room she occupied. This fortunately was soon discovered by a neighbour. The woman was very deaf, and was physically incapacitated. She suffered from Congestive Heart Disease, Dropsy and Ulceration of the legs, and had on several occasions refused the advice, that she should enter an institution for care and attention.

After the necessary formalities she was removed on a Magistrate's Order to St. James' Hospital, King's Lynn, on 25th October. She died in hospital on 26th October, 1951.

HOUSING

I am indebted to Miss M. L. Keith, Housing Manager, for the following report :—

One is hesitant to speak too optimistically about the present housing situation in the Borough because much remains to be done, and the number of families waiting for houses is for ever a large one. Nevertheless the rate of rehousing for 1951 shows an improvement over that for 1950, and in all 132 new units of accommodation were available for letting, against 98 the year before. Seventy-four families were transferred from existing Corporation property to alternative dwellings on the estates that suited their current needs better, to larger or to smaller dwellings as each case decreed, or from upper to ground floor accommodation, in the case of invalids and cripples.

The North Lynn Farm Camp continues to flourish, and twenty further hutments were converted during the year, making thirty-four dwellings inhabited by March 31st. Transfers from the huts to permanent homes has commenced, where families have been in occupation a year, and the vacant huts relet to other families willing to move in.

The applicants register remains fairly constant at approximately 1,000 families in need of homes, of which nearly 500 are on the urgent list. Unless the speed of building can reach something in the region of 200 new units every year, the applicants register will not shew a marked decrease, as new applications are received at the rate of just over three a week. Many of the families living in old properties privately owned in the town find themselves in increasingly appalling conditions. For one reason and another few repairs are carried out to these properties, and what with the age, and the lack of care that could be given during the war years, many of them are hardly fit for habitation now. It would be in the interests of that section of the community forced to live in such houses, if steps could be taken to ensure the demolition, or closing of many of them. At present the Corporation rehuses the worst cases which come to light, but only to find the house reinhabited again, quite quickly; often without any overhaul at all, and it has been known that two and even three families have had to be rehoused from a particular low-grade property, in the course of time. It is heart breaking to visit applicants living in these wretched houses, without the knowledge that something really constructive can be done to put things right.

This has been a year of rising prices, not least in the building trades, and these increases are reflected in rising building costs, and rising maintenance charges, both of which ultimately must be reflected in rents. The average inclusive rent for the post war three bedroom parlour type house, based on a 48 week year, has

been held at 25/9d. a week; for the two bedroomed house at 21/6d. and for the two bedroom bungalows, on a 52 week year, at 18/1d. a week. On the whole, families appear to be able to meet these charges and there is no lack of applicants for the higher rented properties. It is unlikely however, that rents can be “pegged” at this level indefinitely, and with the increases the inevitable rise in arrears will have to be faced, thus restarting the vicious spiral from which there appears no lasting freedom. Every possible way of cutting cost has been considered, some amenities considered essential four years ago have been cut out, and concentration of building has been directed to smaller houses of the two bedroom type. Nevertheless prices rise, and the problem of letting houses in the future will become increasingly difficult.

The number and types of dwelling erected this year:—

Duplex flats, with 2 or 3 rooms	....	....	....	....	40
Three bedroom, parlour type houses, of brick or prefabricated					74
Two bedroom brick houses	....	....	....	....	12
Two bedroom bungalows	....	....	....	....	6
					<hr/> 132 <hr/>

Future plans contain one bedroom bungalows, as well as one bedroom flats for old people.

The total number of properties owned by the Corporation at 31st March, 1951, is 1,725.

ANNUAL REPORT

of

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

on the

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following information concerning the Town's water supply:—

1. The water supply of the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during the year. During the year additional boosting plant was installed in order to improve the supply to the West Lynn area, where the supply problem is difficult. As a result, there has been considerable improvement in the conditions at West Lynn, but there are still difficulties with domestic supplies, at the time of peak demand at the two food preserving factories, and of the Marshland Rural District Council. This problem is not likely to be resolved until the joint water scheme is in operation.

2. Regular samples of water have been taken for bacteriological examination. Eleven samples have been taken by the Borough Engineer's department. Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C. have varied between nil and one, whilst coliform organisms have always been absent in 100 ml. The results in every case have been regarded as excellent.

3. The water is a hard water, and has no action upon lead pipes. Regular sampling has been undertaken from household taps, and other places in all parts of the Borough, and no adverse reports have been received.

4. Population supplies direct into houses — 27,500 approx.
Population supplies by stand pipes — 500 approx.
Population without piped supply — 100 approx.

As reported last year Agreements have been reached with the Freebridge Rural District Council on the joint water supply scheme for the Borough and Rural districts. As a result of the Agreement the Corporation will take over the existing bore hole at Flitcham and be responsible for the provision of new head works, pumping station, rising main, etc. The Corporation will also increase their storage accommodation from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 gallons, and lay a new trunk main line into the Southern part of the Borough. This scheme has now been undertaken, and plans are now under active preparation, in order that the scheme may be investigated by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

Two samples of water were taken from the Corporation Open Air Swimming Bath, and one sample from a private Swimming Pool for chemical and bacteriological examinations.

The result of the samples from the Corporation Bath indicated that the water was fit for bathing purposes.

The Public Analyst's report on the private bath declared that the water could not be recommended for bathing purposes.

Automatic chlorination was needed, or as an alternative, bleaching powder should be added every night, and the water frequently changed.

The latter method was carried into effect.

Sewerage.

The trouble reported last year resulting in the flooding of properties in Wellesley Street and Portland Street has persisted. This flooding has been dealt with temporarily by the installation of a pump at the outfall at the dock head. As was reported last year the scheme for permanent solution of the problem has been accepted, but is still before the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for loan sanction. It is hoped that it will be possible during the coming year to proceed with this work.

Refuse Disposal.

House refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on an area of land known as Hardings Pits which is owned by the British Transport Committee. Work has proceeded smoothly without serious complaint.

Public Cleansing.

Street cleaning is carried out primarily by means of a mechanical sweeper supplemented by hand labour. Experiments with a view to carrying out street sweeping mechanically at night, which were instituted during the year with a view to overcoming the delay and difficulties experienced by reason of traffic obstruction during the day, had to be discontinued in view of complaints from householders living in narrow streets, of noise and disturbance.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year under the various Public Health and Housing Acts, viz.:—

- 719 Special complaints and visits were made.
- 116 Informal Notices and Intimations served.
- 26 Statutory Notices served.

DETAILS:

Roofs repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	18
W.C. roofs repaired	....	....	....	....	1
Sash cords renewed	....	....	....	....	4
Windows repaired, renewed, or made to open	....	....	....	....	4
Miscellaneous defects	....	....	....	....	15

Floorboards repaired or renewed	....	....	....	12
Stoves repaired or renewed	....	....	....	2
Ceiling plaster renewed	....	....	....	7
Wallplaster repaired	....	....	....	2
Drains re-laid or repaired	....	....	....	6
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	....	....	....	7
W.C. pans renewed	....	....	....	7
Suitable ashbins provided	....	....	....	14
Water closet cisterns repaired and renewed	....			3
Dampness of walls	....	....	....	1
Yards repaired	....	....	....	1
Drains cleared	....	....	....	20
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	....	....	....	2
Flues repaired	....	....	....	2
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	....	....	....	4
Stair treads and risers repaired	....	....	....	1
Doors repaired or renewed	....	....	....	2
Eaves gutters provided and fixed	....	....	....	4
Walls repaired	....	....	....	4
Drains connected to sewers	....	....	....	7
Inspection chambers provided	....	....	....	5
Chimneys repaired	....	....	....	2

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:—
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health and Housing Acts) 450
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 522
 - (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 313
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 422
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their officers	54
--	------	------	----
3. Action taken under Statutory Powers during the year:—
 - (A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:
 - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 20

(2) Number of such dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(B) Proceedings by Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
(2) Number of such dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.
(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 2 registered Common Lodging Houses in the area which have been visited periodically.

Re-Housing.

140 premises used human habitation were visited to ascertain more complete information for the assessment of need of housing applicants.

Meetings with Owners and Tradesmen.

32 meetings were held with owners and tradesmen with regard to requirements concerning defective houses, drains, etc.

House Drains.

During the year 154 drains were tested and examined, and appropriate action taken.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

19 inspections to tents, vans and sheds were made in respect of licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Fleas.

81 rooms were disinfected for vermin. There was a decrease in the number of complaints received during the summer months concerning flea infestation. In all cases advice was given, and the Council's offer to assist with disinfection was accepted.

In addition, 323 rooms of Council houses were treated following vacation of the premises.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Two rodent operators were employed throughout the year and sewer treatment was carried out by them in addition to their normal duties. The following Table shows the amount of work done:—

	Type of Property				
	Local Auth- ority	Dwel- ling houses	Agri- cul- tural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
I. Total number of prop- erties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2).	2834	7565	20	1495	11914
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Auth- ority during 1951 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise.	(a) 82	60	2	56	200
	(b) 28	26	12	18	84
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats.	Major		2	12	14
	Minor 28	82	—	148	258
IV. Number of properties (Under II) found to be seriously infested by mice.		24		78	102
V. Number of infested prop- erties (Under III and IV) treated by the Local Auth- ority.	156	100	2	220	478

In addition, the Council sewers were treated during June and December.

Arrangements have been made with several of the business premises which store quantities of food, for them to be under the constant supervision of the Corporation's rat operatives, and for all treatment to be carried out by them. This arrangement has been found eminently satisfactory from the point of view of both the occupier and the Corporation.

Offensive Trades.

The number of Offensive Trades on the register at the end of the year was as follows:—

Gut Scrapers	....	....	....	2
Rag and Bone Dealers			....	2
Tripe Boilers	....	....	....	1

Disinfection.

Aerial disinfection was carried out to 370 rooms and 14 Nursing Home Wards.

24 Blankets, 23 Mattresses, 25 Pillows, 24 Miscellaneous articles, and 24,744 Sacks were disinfected at the steam disinfector.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

The following licences were granted by the Local Authority:—

- 2 Licences for Pasteurising Establishments.
- 22 Dealer's Licences to use the designation of Tuberculin Tested.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, which came into operation on 1st October, 1949, prescribed two tests in respect of Pasteurised Milk, the Phosphatase Test for adequate heat treatment, and the Methylene Blue Test for the keeping quality.

Two samples of milk were taken monthly from each Pasteurising Establishment. In all cases the results satisfied the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

26 samples of raw milk were taken in order to detect any adulteration.

Three samples of milk were reported to be deficient in fat to the extent of 6.0 per cent., 15.0 per cent. and 3.0 per cent. Further samples from the same producers proved to be genuine.

10 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for biological examination. The Public Health Laboratory reported that in all cases “ No evidence of tuberculosis at post-mortem of guinea pig 6 weeks after inoculation. Brucella Abortus not found.”

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

During the year 46 samples of Food and Drugs as shown on the following Table were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination:—

Article	Samples Taken		Unsatisfactory Report	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	26	—	3	—
Baking Powder	—	1	—	—
Pudding Mixture	—	1	—	—
Ground Pepper	—	1	—	—
Coffee & Chicory Essence	—	1	—	—
Flavouring Essence	—	1	—	—
Christmas Pudding	—	1	—	—
Custard Powder	—	1	—	—
Blackcurrant Jelly	—	1	—	—
Corn Flour	—	1	—	—
Cocoa	—	1	—	—
Dessicated Cocoa-nut	—	1	—	—
Nut Fruita Bar	—	1	—	—
Double Cream	—	2	—	—
Jam	—	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	—	—
Savora	—	1	—	—
Sandwich Spread	—	1	—	—
Shredded Suet	—	1	—	—
Fruit Cake	—	1	—	—
	26	20	3	—

Markets.

98 visits were made to the markets during the year.

ICE CREAM

On 31st December there were 4 persons registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream and 74 persons registered as dealers who obtained supplies from 11 sources outside the Borough. 33 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for Methylene Blue (Provisional Grading) Test, 8 from manufacturers, 22 from dealers and 3 from itinerant vendors.

The following are the results of the samples taken from local manufacturers:—

ICE CREAM SAMPLES, 1951.

GRADING OF ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

Manufacturer	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
A	—	I	—	I	—
B	—	I	—	II*	I
C	I	—	—	I	—
D	I	—	—	—	—

a Deficient in fat to the extent of 9.6%.

The following Table shows the gradings of all samples compared with those taken in 1950:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Grade	1950		Grade	1251	
	Number of Samples	%		Number of Samples	%
I	24	55.8%	I	27	81.8%
II	8	18.6%	II	5	15.2%
III	5	11.6%	III	1	3.0%
IV	6	14.0%	IV	nil.	nil.
	—	—		—	—
	43	100.0%		33	100.0%
	—	—		—	—

The general trend so far as grading is concerned is satisfactory. It will be observed that the number of samples in Grade I and II has risen from 74.4% in 1950 to 97% in 1951.

One sample of ice cream was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 9.6%. A repeat sample proved to be genuine.

UN SOUND FOOD.

Slaughterhouses.

During the year 573 visits were made to the Slaughterhouse which is controlled by the Ministry of Food.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Weight of meat condemned in Slaughterhouse	19	15	60
Weight of Offal	18	10	65
Unsound or damaged butchers' meat condemned in shops after allocation	—	3	34
Weight of meat condemned at W.M.S.A. Depot	—	11	94
	39	1	29

25 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* were detected in the following sites:—

3 cysts in Internal Masseter Muscles	....	....	1
1 cyst in Internal Masseter Muscles	....	....	2
1 cyst in External Masseter Muscles	....	....	20
2 cysts in External Masseter Muscles	....	....	2

The entire carcase and offals were subjected to freezing for a minimum of three weeks prior to allocation in every case.

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASSES, AND ORGANS, EXAMINED, CONDEMNED, AND DESTROYED FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

DISEASE OR CONDITION.															
CATTLE.															
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angiomatosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Echinococcus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cysticercus Bovis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decomposition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distomatosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatty Degeneration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fouled in Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bone Taint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malodour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacillary Necrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oedema and Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CARCASES, Etc.—continued.

DISEASE OR CONDITION.	Whole Carcass and offal.												Meat, lbs.
	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Part Livers	Spleens	Kidneys	Mesentery	Udders	Tripe, Stomach and Guts
Fly-blown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trauma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pericarditis and Associated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Oedema	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Metritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnnes Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	304	681	—	—	—	—	—
CALVES.													
Congestion	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Oedema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Injury	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHEEP.													
Abscesses	—	—	3	1	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	11
Congestion	—	—	3	3	11	9	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cystic	—	—	1	1	1	1	13	—	1	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

			<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	....	....	3078	723	1614	4736	1977
Number Inspected	....	....	3078	723	1614	4736	1977
All diseases except Tuberculosis:—							
Whole carcasses condemned	....	....	8	19	4	31	30
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	....	....	1467	417	13	93	373
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	....	....	47.92%	60.30%	1.05%	2.62%	20.38%
Tuberculosis only:—							
Whole carcasses condemned	....	....	13	18	2	—	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	....	....	629	438	2	—	157
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	....	....	20.86%	63.07%	0.25%	—	8.3%

OTHER FOODS.

The following articles of food, by reason of decomposition or damage were found to be unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered. Wherever practicable, salvageable food was returned through trade channels for re-processing.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

119 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of Meat	77 lbs. of Sausages
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Brawn	34 lbs. of Jellied Veal
3219 lbs. of tinned Ham	87 tins of Pork
2 lbs. of Rabbit	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of Bacon
253 lbs. of Luncheon Meat	531 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Corned Beef
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Tongue	29 lbs. of Beef & Vegetables
5 tins of Kidneys	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Minced Beef Loaf
54 lbs. of Tripe	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Chicken
2 lbs. of Stewed Steak	9 tins of Pork Livers
1 tin of Steak & Kidney Pudding	1 tin of Beef Cereal
	1 tin of Meat & Gravy

GROCERIES, SWEETMEATS, Etc.

44 jars of Mixed Pickles	48 pkts. of Potato Crisps
22 jars of Red Cabbage	21 lbs. of Lemon Curd
4 pkts. of Rice Substitute	62 lbs. of Mincemeat
3 lbs. of Christmas Pudding	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Molasses
123 lbs. of Cheese	120 pkts. of Oats
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Boiled Sweets	58 lbs. of Sultanas
68 bots. of Salad Cream	2 jars of Mustard
3 cartons of Cheese Spread	84 pkts. of Sponge Mixture
6 jars of Sandwich Spread	7 bots. of Sauce
4016 Ice Cream Briquettes	3 bots. of Coffee
2 bots. of Vinegar	58 pkts. of Gravy Browning
28 lbs. of Cake	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Raisins
67 tins of Baking Powder	40 lbs. of Butter

FISH.

182 lbs. of Cod	228 lbs. of Prawns
8 lbs. of Herring Melts	112 lbs. of Winkles
52 lbs. of Mackerel	

CANNED GOODS.

4 tins of Macedoines	6 tins of Black Currants
2 tins of Raspberries	21 tins of Tomato Juice
24 tins of Grapes	327 tins of Peas
131 tins of Greengages	881 tins of Plums
178 tins of Tomatoes	13 tins of Peaches
47 tins of Damsons	139 tins of Beans
14 tins of Sardines	21 tins of Salmon
70 tins of Pilchards	247 tins of Soup
5 tins of Puddings	28 tins of Figs
38 tins of Jam	104 tins of Herrings
5 tins of Lobster	16 tins of Carrots
75 tins of Oranges	149 Moorfat Whipping (tins)
12 tins of Beetroot	142 tins of Apricots
150 tins of Cherries	9 tins of Prunes

9 tins of Rhubarb
19 tins of Fruit Salad
207 tins of Pineapple
11 tins of Spaghetti
17 tins of Blackberries
804 tins of Milk
2 tins of Loganberries
2 tins of Grapefruit
4 tins of Syrup

13 tins of Marmalade
147 tins of Apples
170 tins of Strawberries
52 tins of Pears
21 tins of Pineapple Jelly
7 tins of Gooseberries
2 tins of Billberries
1 tin of Custard Powder
10 tins of Crab

FACTORIES

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with Mechanical Power	150	3	Nil.	Nil.
Factories without Mechanical Power	42	20	Nil.	Nil.
Total	192	23	Nil.	Nil.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES

Particulars	Found	Number of cases in which defects were found		
		Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Convenience (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	3
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	—	2
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	6	5	—	6

KING'S LYNN PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PORT OF KING'S LYNN

PORT HEALTH STAFF

Port Medical Officer of Health: J. HAMILTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Port Sanitary Inspector: H. G. COBBOLD, M.S.I.A.

Port Sanitary Inspector(additional): N. B. JONES, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

Master Mariner, *Cert.*

PORT AND BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of King's Lynn.*

Mr. Mayor, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the Port Health Service in King's Lynn for the year 1951.

No cases of infectious disease were brought to my notice.

Few sanitary defects were found on the ships inspected, and they were remedied.

Samples of mussels were taken for bacteriological examination from all the Mussel Layings, but on the whole, for reasons given in the report, the results were inconclusive.

The number of passengers using the Port rose from the 1 reported in 1950 to a reported number of 31.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HAMILTON,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected by the Medical Officer of Health	Inspected by the Sanitary Inspector	Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
(Foreign)							
Steamers	220	43076	6	22	3	3	—
* Motor	86	23305	12	51	1	1	—
Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	306	66381	18	73	4	4	—
(Coastwise)							
Steamers	594	125596	1	9	—	—	—
* Motor	108	29412	—	11	1	1	—
Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	702	155008	1	20	1	1	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	1008	221389	19	93	5	5	—

* Includes mechanically-propelled vessels other than steamers.

II. Character and Trade of Port.

(a) Passenger traffic during the year:—

7 British and 24 Alien passengers arriving at the Port from abroad were interviewed by the Port Medical Officer before being permitted to land.

(b) Cargo traffic:—

The principal imports during the year consisted of petroleum, fertiliser, fruit pulp, strawboard, timber, grain and potatoes.

The principal exports were sugar, molasses, coal, potatoes, grain and sand.

(c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrived:—

Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Huelva, Wismar, Beverwijk, Casablanca, Gothenburg, Delfzijl, Ghent, Bremen, Norkoping, Pitea.

III. Water Supply.

The main water supply for both the Port and Shipping is from Corporation mains. Ships are supplied from hydrants situated on the quayside and around the Docks. There are no water boats employed.

1 sample of water was taken from a hydrant in the Docks, and bacteriological and chemical examination was carried out by the Public Analyst. Coliform organisms were absent in 100 mls., and the Public Analyst was of the opinion that the sample did not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic, or inorganic matter. The water was considered fit for drinking purposes.

IV. Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933 and 1945.

(1) Declarations of Health, on completion, are forwarded to the Port Medical Officer of Health by the Customs Officer.

(2) Where necessary, vessels are boarded by the Sanitary Officer by means of the Pilot Cutter.

(3) Information concerning inward vessels requiring special attention is received by wireless by the Harbour Master, and communicated to the Port Medical Officer of Health.

(4) The mooring station is situated within the Bentinck Dock. There is no mooring station outside the Dock.

(5) A standing exemption from detention under Article 14 has been granted by the Medical Officer in respect of all ships, except those “infected” or “suspected” to enable them to proceed to their place of mooring, discharge or loading, modified pratique being given, and the Medical Officer of Health notified.

(6) No experience has been gained as to the working of Article 16.

(7) No arrangements have been made under sub-heading (a) or (c).

(8) Black rats caught or found dead about the Docks were subjected to Postmortem, and microscopical examinations.

(9) Bacteriological or Pathological work is done by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Norwich.

(10) The Venereal Disease Clinic is held at the West Norfolk and King's Lynn General Hospital, London Road, King's Lynn, on Tuesday and Friday at 7 p.m. Attention is directed to this service by delivery of printed details as to the location, days, and hours of the clinic, to the Master of every vessel arriving at the Quayside and Docks. Details of the clinic are also exhibited at the Docks.

(11) The internment of the dead is carried out by the Local Authority in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948.

No cases of infectious sickness were landed from vessels.

No cases of infectious sickness were reported as having occurred on vessels during the voyage.

V. Measures against Rodents.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951.

This Order came into force on 1st October, 1951. No applications have been made for granting of Rodent Control Certificates in accordance with Article 3 (2) (b) of the Order.

Number of inspections of Dock premises — 81.

With the co-operation of the Port Authorities, arrangements have been made for:—

(a) All ropes, warps, etc., used for mooring the ship to be fitted with canvas rat guards 2 ft. long to be daily coated with tar, or fitted with shields or discs. All rat guards are fitted clear of the ships and quay, and are adjusted with the rise and the fall of the tide.

(b) No gangway, chute, or plank, etc., connecting the ship to the shore, except those in actual use, are permitted. Those in use are withdrawn as soon as possible at night. These measures are carried out as a practice on all vessels from African Ports, and grain-carrying ships, when conditions, in the latter case, allow.

The methods used for deratisation are in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Two rodent operators are employed jointly by the King's Lynn Borough and Port Health Authority. In addition to the

inspections made by the Port Medical Officer and Port Sanitary Inspectors, the ships in the Port, quay, wharves and warehouses in the vicinity of the Docks are inspected by the rodent operators systematically.

In general, the wharves and warehouses of modern construction are rat-proof.

It was not necessary for any rat destruction to be carried out on vessels arriving at the Docks.

Approximately 240 brown rats and 2 black rats were destroyed from the Docks, Quay, Wharves and Warehouses during the year.

VI. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

Regular inspections have been made.

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected in 1951	Defects of original construction	Structural Defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	32	4	—	—
Other Nations	80	1	—	8

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934.

Complaints came from Birmingham (twice) and Leeds about the contamination of mussels from King's Lynn.

On 25th February the Health and Port Health Committee received a report from the Town Clerk that described the results, since 1938, of conferences which had been held by the appropriate authorities, because of their concern about the problem of reported pollution of shellfish in the Wash.

In May, 1943, the Representatives of the Local Authorities concerned had agreed that mussel cleansing plants should be provided at suitable places after the War.

The Committee noted that the last general survey of all the mussel layings had been made in 1938, and decided that a fresh survey was needed, before further consideration of the matter was undertaken.

It was resolved that the Eastern Sea Fisheries Joint Committee be invited to undertake early sampling of all the Lays within the Port Health Authority's Area, for submission of the mussels for analyses.

Through the courtesy of Mr. R. Taylor, Clerk to the Joint Committee, the services of Mr. J. L. Hobson, Fishery Officer, were secured, and samples of mussels were gathered from the following Lays:—

Stonebanks
 Old Channel I.
 Old Channel II.
 Top Pandora
 The Lays
 West Side

Highpoint
 Nunbuoy
 Scotsman's Sled
 West Mark Knock
 Cork Hole
 Snettisham Beach

Hunstanton Point

and were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Norwich, for examination.

The results of mussel analyses were judged by the standards of the Public Health Laboratory Service, applied to more than one sample from a particular laying.

The standard is:—

Satisfactory	0 — 5	faecal coli per millimetre of shell-fish flesh.
Suspicious	5 — 14	faecal coli per millimetre of shell-fish flesh.
Unsatisfactory	15 and over	faecal coli per millimetre of shell-fish flesh.

Only 2 of the Lays were sampled on more than one occasion, and only in 1 case was it considered that there was evidence enough, to recommend to the Committee a ban on its use, as a source of supply of mussels for human consumption.

For the other 12 Lays there were 8 “satisfactory” and 4 “unsatisfactory” reports after analyses. 11 of them concerned one specimen only from each of the 11 Lays, so the reports were inconclusive regarding the real conditions on the Scalps.

Eventually it became obvious that the formation of an opinion on any of the Lays depended on more than random sampling, and the sampling of mussels only; even on more than one occasion.

Other factors had to be considered before a reasonable judgment could be made, *e.g.*, the tides, the currents, and the channels, and their influence on the direction of sewage effluents, and most important, the bacteriological state of the water that flowed over the Scalps.

For these reasons, and until a really comprehensive survey has been completed, I am unable as yet to present a full report on the degree to which each of the mussel Layings is liable to contamination with sewage pollution.

Mention was made in the 1950 Report of the results of the efforts of the Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee to have a mussel cleansing station established at King's Lynn. There have been no further developments promising progress towards the realisation of the project.

Conclusion.

The Port Health Service has been reorganised within recent years, and has functioned as effectively as the many other town duties of the small staff has permitted. The appointment of Mr. N. B. Jones (who had much previous experience in the Port of Liverpool) as Additional Port Sanitary Inspector, was followed by a higher degree of efficiency in the work of the Port Health Service.

~~OFFICERS.~~

I have to thank the Officers of H.M. Customs, King's Lynn Conservancy Board, Docks and Inland Waterways Executive, Eastern Sea Fisheries Joint Committee, the Shipping Companies and the owners of Commercial premises in the Docks, for their willing help and ready co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. HAMILTON,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

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